

Two Interesting Captures in Lincoln Park, Chicago.—On June 12, 1911, Officer C. W. Borggren of Lincoln Park, Chicago, came into my office with a fine specimen of *Cyanocitta stelleri diademata* which he had just shot. The bird was in perfect plumage, with no fraying of the tail or primaries, characteristic of a bird that has been caged. He said that his attention had been called to the bird by the cries of a large number of birds nesting in the park, and he found that the jay had taken all of the young from the nest of a Yellow Warbler, had eaten the heads and dropped the bodies to the ground, and was about to repeat the operation on a nest of young Robins. He shot the bird, which is now in the Museum of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, Lincoln Park.

On September 19, Mr. P. W. Boehm, of Ravinia Park, Illinois, brought in a specimen of the Duck Hawk in the juvenile plumage. The bird had flown into his chicken yard, and had killed and was attempting to carry away a three and one-half pound chicken.

Mr. Kahman, a Chicago taxidermist, reported that on the 21st of September, an Italian had brought him two young female Duck Hawks which, he said, had flown into his yard on the west side of the city, and had killed several of his pigeons. They were so bold that he had no difficulty in killing both of the birds.—FRANK M. WOODRUFF, *Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago, Ill.*

Two New Birds for Greenland — In examining literature relating to the ornithology of Greenland I have found the following recent references to two birds that to my knowledge have not as yet been recorded from that country. These are:

Turdus iliacus Linn. (Petersen, Johan, 'Ornith. laktt. fra Angmagsalik i Aarene 1902-08, bearbejdede og sammenstillede af O. Helms,' Dansk Ornith. Foren. Tidsskrift, 3 Aargang, Hæfte 1, Copenhagen, Dec., 1908). In translation the reference reads as follows: "To-day [Oct. 20, 1904], 'Kateketen,' [probably some kind of a pedagogue], and myself each shot one specimen here at the station [Angmagsalik, east coast of Greenland]; they flew from one icefloe to another, near the shore, looking for food. Occasionally they made a little trip inshore, where they no doubt secured sandhoppers and small slugs; they were not very shy." And again, October 31, 1906: "I received to-day a 'Vindrossel' [Danish name for the Redwing] from a Greenlander, who had shot it on the shore." November 3, same year: "A Greenlander saw a strange bird in the course of the day, which he supposed to be a 'Vindrossel.'" Three birds were shot and their skins forwarded to the Museum at Copenhagen. Helms states that this is the first record of *Turdus iliacus* from the east coast of Greenland, while there have been "a couple of mentions from the west coast." These mentions are probably the following: (Winge, Herluf, 'Grønlands Fugle,' Medd. om Grønland, Heft 21, Copenhagen, 1899, p. 283): "The Redwing has been seen a couple of times on the west coast of Greenland.

Paulsen received one in 1845 from Greenland. One was shot at Frederikshaab on the 28th (not the 20th) of October, 1845, and sent to Copenhagen Museum by Holbæll." As is well known, the Redwing is a Eurasian species, common and breeding throughout Iceland, northern Scandinavia, Finland, northern Russia and Siberia as far east as Lake Baikal. It is a common winter visitor in the British Islands, and has also been found on Jan Mayen Land.

Totanus totanus (L.), or *Scolopax calidris* of Linnæus (Helms, O., 'Nye arter for Ostgrønland,' Dansk Ornith. Foren. Tidsskrift, 4. Aargang, Hæfte IV, Copenhagen, October, 1910). This is what Helms has to say on the subject (p. 131): "Petersen received a specimen of the 'Rødben' (*Totanus calidris*) from a boy who had shot it at Kililtorajivit on Angmagsalik Fjord. This is practically the first occurrence of the Redshank recorded for Greenland; the bird probably came from Iceland, where it breeds in great abundance."—The Redshank also is of Eurasian origin, its range extending from Iceland to China.—S. M. GRONBERGER, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

Additions to a List of the Birds of Harding County, Northwestern South Dakota.—In 'The Auk' for January, 1911, pages 5-16, I gave a partial list of the birds of this county. It can be somewhat supplemented now. Mr. A. A. Saunders, of the Forest Reserve, spent portions of November and December, 1909, in this region and observed six species not mentioned in the list. Mr. Saunders has kindly permitted me to announce these records. I spent from June 6 to 20, 1911, in this county under the auspices of the State Survey and revisited the greater part of the county. Due to the unusual severity of the drough, birding was poor and only four species were added to the published list. The ten new species are marked with an asterisk.

Mergus americanus. AMERICAN MERGANSER.—Taken August 10, 1910, in Harding Valley by a resident.

Astur atricapillus atricapillus. GOSHAWK.—One seen by Mr. Saunders near Harding, November 7.

Asio flammeus. SHORT-EARED OWL.—Found nesting in 1911 east of the Slim Buttes.

***Nyctea nyctea.** SNOWY OWL.—Several seen north of Camp Crook, December 14 by Mr. Saunders.

Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus. PIÑON JAY.—While in 1910 we found these birds only in the Cave Hills, they were found in all of the forested buttes in 1911. The old timers say that they are new arrivals.

Molothrus ater ater. COWBIRD.—While in 1910 I saw not more than a score of individuals, in 1911 they were frequently observed and were quite numerous.

***Quiscalus quiscula æneus.** BRONZED GRACKLE.—Several nested near Reva in the Slim Buttes in 1911.